

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

A New York correspondent writes: "The work of unearthing goods from under the ruins of the Chittenden fire is still going on. Immediately following the fire the Board of Underwriters took charge of the ruins and offered to sell the 'chance' for \$25,000. No one took it, however, and they went to work themselves. They soon found whole cases of goods uninjured, and so far have recovered more than one hundred thousand dollars' worth. The lower floor was stored with boxes of dry goods, and the walls falling upon them quickly after the fire commenced, protected them from the flames."

A curious case of alleged fraud has been developed in Chicago. A man named Rainforth simulated death and disappeared. His will was read, leaving all the property he had to certain persons, accomplices with him in the fraud. A rule of court being obtained to compel the executors to prove the will, they confessed that Rainforth was still alive, and that his death was simulated to defraud several life insurance companies, in which he had effected policies amounting to \$15,000. A long search for Rainforth ensued, and he was found at New York on Saturday last.

An order of arrest for Daniel Drew and Fisk & Belden, brokers, was issued on Thursday at New York, on the complaint of Joseph B. Stewart, the assignee of Leonard Huyck, charging them with wrongful conversion of capital furnished by Huyck for a joint operation. Judgment is demanded in the sum of \$300,000, and a petition is entered to have the defendants render an account of their operations in Erie stock for the last year and a half. Drew was held to bail in the sum of \$250,000, and Fisk & Belden in \$50,000 each.

W. S. Huntington, Esq., cashier of the First National Bank of Washington, has been before the House Judiciary Committee upon subpoena, and testified as to the condition of the President's private account in the above-named bank. The account was shown to be in a healthy condition, and a balance sufficient to support a family "for a small spell" was found to be in Mr. Johnson's favor.

A suit was tried at Binghamton last week, in which a lady brought an action for assault and battery against a young man, the accusation being that he kissed her while occupying the same seat in a railroad car, she being asleep at the time, with her head resting upon his shoulder. The jury failed to agree.

Our advice by the cable are to yesterday. The coronation of the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, as King of Hungary, is to take place at Pesth in July next. The Greek Government has asked the leading European Powers to interpose in the Island of Candia to prevent further bloodshed.

A party of burglars entered the office of the paymaster of the Jeffersonville Railroad, in Jeffersonville, Indiana, on Thursday night, bound and gagged the watchman and carried off a tin box containing twenty thousand dollars. No arrests have been made.

The bankrupt act has been left as it originally passed, the proposition of Mr. Anthony to fix the 1st of June as the day for its going into operation failing. It becomes, therefore, the duty of the Chief Justice forthwith to nominate the registers of bankruptcy.

Fifteen hundred freedmen have applied to the American Colonization Society within the past six months to be sent to Africa and six hundred of them have been forwarded there.

Cat milk has been analyzed by a member of the French Academy, and it appears that that newly discovered beverage possesses immense strengthening qualities!!

A duel took place in New Orleans lately between a theatrical manager and a newspaper editor, in which the latter was very seriously wounded. Cause, an actress.

Hon. N. G. Taylor, new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday last, will assume the responsibility of his office in a few days.

Eighteen car loads of fertilizers passed Goldsboro a few days since, from the port of Wilmington, bound to the interior of North Carolina.

The New York Tribune states that the new police of New Orleans is to be constituted of colored persons, as well as whites.

The house of Mr. Heckel, with five of his children, was burned last Wednesday night, at Suffolk Centre, Ohio.

RICHARDS AGAIN.—By direction of Governor Swann, who had been apprised of the arrest, Sheriff Tarron visited the Baltimore County Jail, on Tuesday last, and brought thence a negro man, suspected of being that ubiquitous individual, Henry (alias) Nimrod Richards or Richardson. He arrived here with his prisoner on Wednesday, and now has him safely confined. The prisoner corresponds very closely in many respects with the description of Richards, but his arrest was induced by the statement of some negroes in Baltimore County that he admitted himself to be the murderer. This he now stoutly denies, and further, that he never heard of the murder until just subsequent to his arrest. He says his name is Charles Henry Matthews; that he was the slave of the late Robert Digges, of Charles County, and subsequently of Mrs. Theokmorton, a daughter of Mr. D. Since his emancipation he has been employed at Brawner's Hotel, in Port Tobacco, until July, 1865, when he migrated to Washington City and was hired by Mr. Day, of Baltimore County, whom he has lived with until his arrest.

The proper efforts are being made for his identification, but if not Richards, he will shortly be released by the State's Attorney.—Prince Georgean.

MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD.—The Rockingham Register, in an article on this road, says: "There will be no difficulty about the completion of the Manassas road to Harrisonburg, if our people will come forward at once and assign their stock shares. They can and will defeat the enterprise, however, if they do not do so. The Orange and Alexandria road we do not believe will accept the transfer of the Manassas road, with the obligation imposed of completing it within two years, unless the stockholders of the Manassas road relinquish their stock."

THE MERRIMAC has been blown up a second time, and with almost as terrific a crash as on the night of the memorable tenth of May.—Day before yesterday being very clear and beautiful for such an operation, Mr. D. A. Underdown, the wrecker of the remains of the Merrimac, applied the torpedoes which had been prepared for the purpose, and the great body of iron armor was thrown out of its bed in the river and torn in hundreds of fragments. The explosion was distinctly seen by persons in Portsmouth.—Norfolk Journal.

## ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, yesterday, the petition of James L. Seward, member of Congress elect from Georgia, and others, was presented. The petition asks that the disability to hold office under the provisions of the constitutional amendment be removed in their cases. Mr. Sherman who presented the petition, stated that this could not be done until the constitutional amendment was adopted. The Committee on Indian Affairs was authorized to make a personal examination of the Indian territory during the recess of Congress. The bill fixing the time for the Bankrupt act to go into effect was rejected—yeas 14, nays 19.—The committee of conference on the subject of adjournment reported that they were unable to agree, and Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution providing for an adjournment at 12 m. to-day until the first Wednesday in July, and then, if a quorum of either House is not present, the fact shall be communicated to the other, and both Houses shall adjourn sine die. After a discussion, in which Mr. Sumner delivered a set speech in regard to the condition of affairs in Maryland, to which Mr. Johnson replied in vindication of that State, Mr. Edmunds's resolution was adopted—yeas 28, nays 12. A resolution was offered directing the Committee on the Judiciary to report to the Senate whether West Virginia is one of the States of the United States; whether the Civil Rights bill is constitutional; and whether the constitutional amendment has been ratified by a sufficient number of States, and has become part of the constitution. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A resolution was offered calling on the Secretary of War to send in to the Senate a statement of the amounts paid to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for transportation of troops, and whether such amounts were greater than those paid to other companies.—Objection was made, and the resolution went over.

In the House of Representatives the bill to reimburse the States of Ohio and Indiana for money expended for the defense of those States during the war, was passed. A bill was passed directing the judges of the courts in the District of Columbia to order the selection of a jury for the collection and payment of money for bounty, &c., due to colored soldiers, sailors and marines, and their widows and orphans, was passed; as was also the Senate bill granting to the American and Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company the right to establish connection with Europe via Bermuda and the Azores Islands. Several Senate bills relating to affairs in the District of Columbia were passed. Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, offered a joint resolution that Congress adjourn to-day at 12 m., to meet again upon the first Monday in June, to receive the report of the Committee on the Judiciary on the subject of impeachment and to transact such other business as may be brought before Congress. Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont, made a speech stating what had been done by the committee in relation to impeachment, from which it appears that so far no evidence has been brought forward to sustain any of the charges against the President. The question of impeachment was then discussed at great length. Mr. Butler made a speech charging the President with pardoning a number of deserters from the United States army in order to obtain their votes for the Democratic candidate in West Virginia. After some additional discussion, the resolution offered by Mr. Clarke was rejected. The Senate resolution for an adjournment to-day was then concurred in without debate by a vote of yeas 33 to nays 45. The Senate joint resolution providing for the transfer of certain money from the Freedmen's Bureau for the relief of the South was taken up and passed. The House then adjourned.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF SWINDLING.—A singular case of fraud came up on Tuesday at the Tombs Police Court in New York. It was discovered that nearly two thousand merchants and other business men in that city have been swindled out of 20,000 during the past nine years, by an impostor.

A man named Wm. Martin commenced some time in September, 1858, a systematic system of swindling, by going round among leading mercantile firms and other business men, with a paper purporting to be a subscription list for the procurement of money towards a fund intended for the aid of the sick and destitute members of the New York Insurance Patrol, which is maintained by the insurance companies of that city. The paper also stated that the bearer, Martin, was duly authorized to obtain subscriptions toward the proposed fund, and that he was a member of the Insurance Patrol also.

This effort proved highly successful, for the merchants applied to never questioned Martin's honesty of purpose for a moment, and all subscribed liberally, usually in sums from \$5 to \$10. Not content with applying once at the same place, Martin made frequent visits. In some instances, like that of H. B. Claflin & Co., merchants gave as often as six or eight times in as many years. Going from store to store Martin collected large sums yearly, and he visited hotels, shipping office, banking house, ticket office, broker's office, and in some instances newspaper establishments for the purpose of adding to the pretended fund. This he continued unsuspected for nearly nine years, until the aggregate amount collected must have amounted to nearly \$20,000.

On the 29th of last December, Martin applied to Mr. Walter H. Lewis, of No. 78 Leonard street, and on presenting his subscription list obtained \$5 for the third or fourth time.—Mr. Lewis accidentally learned recently that Martin was an impostor, but he could not find any trace of him until yesterday, when Martin entered his place of business and demanded further aid. Instead of complying with the modest request, Mr. Lewis detained Martin until the arrival of officer Green, when the impostor was arrested and escorted to the Court-room.

Superintendent Alfred Carson, of the Insurance Patrol, stated in Court that the accused never had been a member of the Insurance Patrol, and had never been authorized to receive any money in behalf of its members. It seems surprising that the prisoner could have succeeded in eluding detection so long, and the mercantile public will no doubt be astonished to learn that he has been swindled. Carson, it appears, squandered the proceeds of his villainy in purchasing lottery tickets.

THE IMPEACHMENT BUSINESS.—The public is probably as well advised now as they ever will be in regard to the kind of testimony the impeachers expect to bring against the President in their efforts to convict him of a corrupt exercise of the pardoning power. That this subject was examined before the committee on the judiciary there can scarcely be a doubt, for the colloquy to-day between Mr. Butler and Mr. Edridge (who is a member of the committee) indicated as much. It appears from Mr. Butler's statement that during last summer or fall the President pardoned 193 citizens of West Virginia. Mr. Butler says the men so pardoned were deserters from the army, but he would not say that the President had knowledge of that fact when he issued the pardons.

When cornered and compelled to say how he obtained this evidence, if not from the judiciary committee, he stated that while performing his duties as president of the Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, (which institution is supported, in part, by fines and forfeitures imposed upon deserters, and by order of courts-martial,) he had estimated by their number that the institution would be entitled to \$75,000, but found, by reason of these pardons and return of back pay, that he could not get the amount.—Wash. Cor., Balt. Sun.

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PLAIN TALKING.—In reference to the proceedings of Congress, and the continuation of the session of that body, the Providence (R. I.) Journal, a Radical paper, talks in this wise: "It is a great mistake which Gen. Butler and so many other members of Congress are making, when they state the people desire either the continued session of that body or its early reassembling in case it adjourns. The people, we are confident, desire no such thing. They do not wish to see the President removed from office to make room for Senator Wade, or new conditions added to the Reconstruction act, as proposed by Mr. Sumner, or the passage of the Confiscation bill of Mr. Stevens, or any expressions of sympathy for the Fenians, or any further tinkering of the national banks or expansion of the currency. Some or all of these things, and perhaps a good many others of the same sort, Congress is very likely to do, or try to do, if it continues in session much longer or adjourns to meet again at an early day. Nor is the country at all persuaded that any such plan as has been proposed, of conditional meeting, is called for by the condition of affairs, even if that plan be not unconstitutional. The good results of Congress being always in session are not estimated so highly by the people at large, as they seem to be by the members themselves. The spectacle of a running fight between the President and the two Houses, of bills passed by Congress and vetoed by the President, of nominations for office and their rejection by the Senate, is not in itself either agreeable or edifying, even if it be justifiable. So long as Congress continues in session, we are sure to have incessant agitation. The events and proceedings of this winter's session will, in many respects, be mischievous precedents for future times. It has been a precedent for war between the two branches of the Government, and the interests of the country have been made to suffer in consequence. What has been done now will be repeated hereafter, as often as a President shall differ in opinion from the Congress, and it is likely to become the established usage in our national affairs. An extreme distrust has been created, and Congress assumes to be the Government almost as much as it there were no separate Executive authority. It is bad enough and disgusting enough now, but it will be worse next time, and if it ever results in violence and national disaster, the recent Congress and the present, unless it changes its course, will have the credit, if not of beginning, at least of developing and perfecting this system of congressional agitation and assault. The evils of this continued attitude of hostility are everywhere visible, the benefits it will be difficult to discover."

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, took decisive action on four different subjects, each one of which will be regarded as indicating an unfriendly, not to say a menacing disposition towards Great Britain, but, taken altogether, they will be sure to invoke severe criticism on the other side of the water. We allude, first, to the adoption of a resolution adverse to the allowance of foreign claims for property destroyed by the army during the war; second, to a protest against the formation of the dominion of Canada; third, to a resolution expressing sympathy for the people of Ireland; fourth, to the rejection, by the decisive vote of 102 to 10, of an amendment disparaging the Fenian movement as leading to useless bloodshed.

How will John Bull regard all this? There are other complications indicated in the subjoined extract from the Paris correspondence of the New York Times. The writer, referring to our relations with transatlantic States, says:

"In England a court has just decided that if the American Government fails to honor its Confederate property, it also fails to honor its Confederate debt, and they have decided that if Confederate property be declared American, it may be balanced against the Cotton Loan, and seized by the holders of this loan as a reimbursement for their losses! One court having thus decided, all the rest will follow suit, and the United States Government thus bids fair to get nothing but a crop of costs to pay! Will the people of the United States stand such a swindle?"

Will England sustain the decisions of her courts? If so, what then? "Will the people of the United States stand such a swindle?" If not, what alternative remains?—Lynchburg Virginian.

RAISING HOGS.—In August, 1865, Mr. W. purchased a bear five months old, and a young sow with three pigs about six weeks old, but badly grown, the cost of the whole being \$24. The older hogs were shut up in a small enclosure, and fed until frost with vegetables and a little white corn, the pigs running at large eating acorns, clover, loose corn, &c., until November, when they were put with the older hogs. In October the sow had six pigs, increasing his stock to eleven head, which, fed on corn, acorns and wire-grass roots, fattened very rapidly. In January, 1866, he killed the bear and one of the pigs, the two producing 280 pounds of pork, sold the sow for \$37, one older pig for \$26 and \$21, the six younger ones for \$40, thus receiving for the hogs which cost \$24 in the August preceding, \$124, besides 280 pounds of pork.

Mr. Jas. Bowles, a superior manager, rented Mr. W.'s farm, bought the largest sow, and with two shoats six months old, weighing about thirty pounds each, and three small pigs, commenced farming on the 15th January, 1866.—On the 15th of December, 1866, he sold thirty-three head of hogs for \$150, reserving three breeding hogs weighing each from 160 to 180 pounds gross; killed seven hogs which produced 1,300 pounds of pork, and returned to Mr. W., according to agreement, the old sow.—Rich. Eng.

OUR SOUTHERN BROTHERS.—We are permitted to publish the following extract from a letter to a gentleman of this city from a respectable and once wealthy gentleman of South Carolina.—Baltimore Gazette.

"In one of your letters, a long time ago, you said that all would be right, after a while. I am sorry to say that I do not see any prospect of it at present. The future looks as gloomy as ever I have seen. With no corn, no hay, no stock of any kind, no butter or lard, a half pint of milk per day and the occasional purchase of a couple of pounds of coffee and sugar, life is almost unendurable. This living from hand to mouth and upon charity is horrible in the extreme; and yet this is the condition of nearly all of us, with few exceptions. Those of us who are more independent are living upon borrowed capital which, I fear, they will never be able to return. For of all those who borrowed money, I know but few who will be able to make more than a living, after paying expenses; and the vast majority will not do that, but go into debt."

"REGULATORS."—At a meeting of the "Radical Republican Club" of the Seventh Ward of Washington, Mr. Williams offered a preamble and resolutions setting forth that Wm. M. Davis, a painter, having been discharged from employment by the Potomac Ferry Company, because in the painting of the boats he had a colored man employed, and appealing to the Republicans to cease patronizing the boats and to patronize the railroad; also directing the resolution to adopt them.

Mr. Williams argued that the resolution proposed to take patronage from one copperhead and give it to another.

That portion of the resolution recommending the railroad was struck out and the resolution adopted!!

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

INDUCEMENTS FOR EMIGRATION SOUTH.—The Petersburg Express says: "In our cities many Northern men, seceded, with their families, immediately after the close of the war, and continue among us up to the present time, quietly engaged in the prosecution of their business, without even having experienced a moment's interruption. If they have bought land and gone to farming, they would still have been equally welcome among our rural neighbors, who would have been glad enough to sell them farms at moderate prices, and cultivate friendly relations with them."

Believing that no country offers a more inviting field for industrious emigrants than Virginia, we should be rejoiced if Northern farmers would pay us a visit, or send an agent to explore the land and make a report on its advantages. It is our firm belief that tide-water Virginia is destined in time to become the garden spot of the Atlantic coast; and the lands are now so cheap that any man who is comfortably well-to-do, can possess himself of any number of acres he may reasonably desire.—Those who own small farms in the thickly inhabited districts of the North can sell one acre there for as much money as will buy twenty or thirty here. Those who first come can have the pick of these lands almost at their own price. Along the margins of the rivers the soil is of great fertility, and will always be valuable, not only for grain crops, but for the fruits and vegetables which find a ready market at all seasons in the Northern cities. This is a business which may be expected to increase every year, without ever fully supplying the demand."

GOOD FOR FORTY TUNES.—The Shelby (Ind.) Courier has the following:

Organs in the churches have become very fashionable of late. In almost every church you go into you find one of these instruments. A friend of ours, who lives in a neighboring village, related to us on yesterday an amusing incident which occurred in their church.

He said, to be in fashion they must have an organ. The congregation could not afford to pay an organist, so they got a self-acting organ; a compact instrument, well suited to the purpose, and constructed to play forty tunes.

The sexton had instruction how to set it going and how to stop it, but unfortunately he forgot the latter part of his business, and after singing the first four verses of a hymn before the sermon, the organ could not be stopped, and continued playing two verses more, then, just as the clergyman completed the words, "let us pray," the organ again clicked and started another tune.

The sexton and others continued their exertions to find the spring, but no one could put a stop to it; so they got four of the stoutest men in the church to shoulder the perverse instrument, and they carried it down the aisle of the church playing away, into the churchyard, where it continued clicking and playing away until the whole of the forty tunes were run through.

SWANS.—We learn that white swans are to be found on the Lower Potomac at this time, by the thousand. A gentleman living near the river told us that he had, on more than one occasion, risen during the night and fired into them to scatter the flock in order that he might get to sleep—they having kept up such a jabbering as wholly to prevent repose.

Two swans were shot high up in Potomac Creek a few days ago, and brought to this market, where they were sold at a dollar apiece.—When young and tender they are said to resemble the canvas-back duck in flavor.—Fredericksburg Herald.

A GUARDED ANSWER.—In one of our courts, a man who was called upon to appear as a witness could not be found. On the judge asking where he was an elderly gentleman rose up, and with much emphasis, said: "Your Honor, he's gone." "Gone! gone where?" said the Judge; "where's he gone?" "That I can't inform you," replied the communicative gentleman; "but he's dead." This is considered the best guarded answer on record.

A VETTERED BILL.—A fond father, the other day, wishing to form an alliance between his stupid latherly son and a fine young lady of his acquaintance, sent him to her mother with the following note:

"Dear Madam,—Allow me to present my Bill for your acceptance."

The lady sent the spoony back to his father with the following reply:

"Dear Sir,—Your bill is vetoed."

[COMMUNICATED.]

AN EXAMPLE.—The voters of Oxford, Me., have voted to exempt from taxation, for ten years, any manufacturing establishment which shall be located there, provided the capital is as much as \$50,000. It is said that some Boston capitalists, contemplate locating a shoe manufactory there.

Would not the City Council of this city, act wisely were it to pass a bill exempting from taxation for a term of years. Manufacturing establishments of any description which shall be located here?

DIED.

On Friday, March 23, at 9 p. m., of typhoid pneumonia, J. ALTON HUNTER, in the 26th year of his age, his funeral will take place from the residence of his grandmother, No. 80, Prince street, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at two o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

This morning, LEWIS CLARK, only son of Benjamin and Hattie Clark, in the 14th year of his age. The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 13, south Alfred st., on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

[Winchester papers please copy.] In Fauquier county, Va., on the 19th instant, MARGARET DOUGLASS, wife of Fairfax H. Whiting, esq.

## FLOWER PLANTS.

The subscriber offers for sale a large and choice selection of ROSES, GREEN HOUSE, and BEDDING PLANTS; also, an assortment of STRAWBERRY PLANTS and GRAPE VINES, in large or small lots, to suit purchasers, cheap for cash. JOHN SLATER.

## FINE SALT.

Five hundred sacks of Fine Salt, to arrive per schooner J. T. Williams, and for sale by HOOE & WEDDERBURN.

## AQUA CREEK ROUTE TO RICHMOND

On and after to-day, WEDNESDAY, March 13th, the steamers C. VANDEBILT and KEYPORT will stop regularly at Pier No. 10, King street dock, on the respective trips up and down the Potomac, NIGHT AND DAY. Persons wishing to take the night boat for Richmond will be at the wharf by 6 45 p. m., and passengers for Washington and the North in the morning will be at the wharf by 6 15 a. m. MAR 13-14

## NOTICE.

All persons who intend to continue the use of Ardent Spirits, Malt Liquors, Cider, or a mixture thereof; also, all hotel and restaurant keepers, must, according to law, make application for their licenses on Monday next, at the April term of the County Court. MAR 20-21 J. C. CLARK, Com. Rev.

## TEAS—Gunpowder, Imperial, Japan and

Black Tea, for sale by H. W. LOOMIS, No. 204, King street.

## TOBACCO.—A fine assortment of Smoking

and Chewing Tobacco, for sale by H. W. LOOMIS.

## FOR SALE—1 FEATHER BED, by

THOS. PERRY.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c. E. R. ROXBURY, WITH BARNES & MITCHELL, DEALERS IN BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 6, MARKET SPACE, WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb 27-28

H. B. WHITTINGTON, WITH CHARLES W. GREEN, DEALER IN FANCY, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, Would respectfully solicit a call from friends. Feb 26-

ATTENTION LADIES! MRS. SIMPSON, NO. 130, KING STREET, Having just returned from the North, is again prepared to offer to the ladies a variety of Bonnets, such as LADY, WASHINGTON'S, REMARKS, LAMBALL'S, AND PLAIN BONNETS, Also, Velvets, Ribbons, Flowers, Felt Bonnets and Hats, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

Particular attention given to Mourning Veils, Beautifully made Bonnets made from \$5 to \$10, dec 13-14

ATTENTION! TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, &c.

Dress Trimmings and Buttons Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Veils, Nets, Lace and Linen Collars, Hair Bands, Ribbons, Edgings, Sontags, Knitting Cottons, Yarns, Zephyr Worsted, Berlin Wool, Hoop Skirts, Hair Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Pressings, &c., all of which I will sell at prices to suit the times. C. C. BERRY, 72, King street.

REMOVAL. CHARLES W. GREEN, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c. would respectfully call attention to his REMOVAL, from No. 19, North Fairfax street, to the NEW STORE, by completed, No. 68, KING STREET, (Between Fairfax and Royal streets)

Many thanks to my fellow-citizens for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me, and trust, by continued application to business, with a disposition to accommodate, to merit confidence and further patronage. Special attention given to DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, CORSETS, HOOPSKIRTS, &c. Would call attention to stock of GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, such as Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Cravats, Shirts, Drawers, &c. With increased facilities for the transaction of business, I hope to be able to supply the wants of Dealers.

All Goods warranted as represented. Orders from the country respectfully solicited. CHARLES W. GREEN, 68, King street, no 16-

ROBERT L. WOOD, Would call attention to his large and desirable stock of DRY GOODS, now in store, and to which we will be making additions from the newest and most choice goods of the season.

Dealers are requested to call and examine our assortment before making their purchases. No. 170, King street, one door from Washington street, under Orange & Alexandria Railroad road office. Feb 27-28

UMBRELLAS. We have on hand a full assortment of SILK, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND COTTON UMBRELLAS.

Direct from Wm. A. Drown & Co., one of the most celebrated manufacturers in the country. We have also the twelve ribbed, in Silk and Scotch Gingham, which are not as heavy as ordinary eight ribbed ones. We feel safe in recommending these to our friends and the public. Feb 27-28 WITMER & SLAYMAKER

SELLING OFF TO CLOSE BUSINESS.—The subscriber in order to close out the business, will, until the first of May, offer for sale the stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., also, a large lot of Gentlemen's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c. The above goods will be sold WITH OUT RESERVE AT COST PRICE, and wishing bargains will do well to give me an early call at No. 319, KING STREET, between Payne and West streets. Feb 2-2m MRS. WALTER HARRIS.

BOOK BINDERY. CORNER 18th AND D STREETS, WASHINGTON, D. C. All work neatly and expeditiously attended to. Work done by the left in Alexandria at Metzger's, opposite the Gazette office. FRED. A. STEEL, MARCH 12-

MARCH 12.—Open this day, choice make of Bleached and Brown Shirting and Shooting Cottons, all grades and prices. We invite all who want good goods, at the lowest price, to give us a call. R. L. WOOD, No. 170, King street, 1 door from Washington street.

ZEPHYR WORSTED.—Bergman's Zephyr Worsted, of the very best quality, all colors and shades, constantly on hand. Prices 25 cts per ounce. C. C. BERRY, 72, King street, Jan 28-

JUST RECEIVED.—A supply of English Pickles, Olives, Capers, French Mustard, Lobsters, Tamarind, English Sauces, Sardines, &c., for sale by HENDERSON & AVERY, 226 King, corner Alfred.

LIQUORS.—Just received a full supply of Liquors, comprising Whiskies, Brandy, Wines, &c., for sale by HENDERSON & AVERY, 226 King, corner Alfred.

FLOUR.—20 bbls. A. M. Jamney's Extra; 10 Pat-

apasco Family, just received and for sale by HENDERSON & AVERY, 226 King, corner Alfred.

COAL OIL, COAL OIL—3 bbls. Pitts-

burg Coal Oil, a prime article, received to-day, and for sale low, by J. C. MILBURN, Opposite the Market.

ANOTHER SUPPLY SUPERIOR QUALITY Zephyr Worsted, at twenty-five cents per ounce; just received and for sale by CHARLES W. GREEN, 68, King street.

50 BUSHELS KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED; 20 bushels Clover Seed; 10 bushels Timothy Seed for sale by THOMAS PERRY, No. 15, King st.

SWEET OIL, for sale by J. C. MILBURN, mh 5-